

The Tribune.

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TERMS TO CITE SUBSCRIBERS.

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Advices THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.	

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.	
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engaged by the Birmingham-Opera Troop.	
“Bohemian Girl.”	
McVicker's Theatre.	
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engaged by Miss May Anderson. Guy Maunder.	
Museum.	
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Under management of Dea Thompson. “Joseph Witticombe.”	
Adelphi Theatre.	
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. “Texas Jack in the Black Hills.”	
New Chicago Theatre.	
Claire street, between Lake and Randolph. Miss's Minnie.	

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.	
The Chicago produce markets were generally less active yesterday, and easier. Meats pack closed active, with a slight increase. Beef, \$1.50; veal, \$1.60; hams, \$1.50; bacon, \$1.50; lard, closed 25¢ per 100 lbs, lower, at \$0.90 for May and \$0.975 for June. Meats were easier, at \$1.50 per lb for 100 lbs. Short ribs, \$1.50 for do short ribs, and \$1.50 for do short clams. Highways were nominal, at \$1.10. Hams were quiet and steady, at \$1.00. Bacon closed 25¢ lower, at \$1.05 for May and \$1.08 for June. Corn, closed 10¢ higher, at \$0.90 for May and \$0.95 for June. Corn closed a shade easier, at \$1.10 for May and \$1.15 for June. Hams were quiet and unchanged, closing steady, at \$1.05. Cattle were dull and weak, at last week's prices. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$100.375 in greenbacks at the close.	
Greenbacks yesterday closed at 92¢. The New York Gold Exchange ceased to exist at the close of the day's session, transferring its business to the management of the New York Stock Exchange.	
The hope that was yesterday raised by a dispatch from Cleveland—that the body of a man found on the shore of Lake Erie would be identified as that of Mr. P. P. Bliss—is destined to disappointment. The remains have been definitely ascertained not to be those of the lamented singer.	
The Hon. JOHN D. DAWSON, of Indiana, has received from President HAYES the appointment of Public Printer, vice Cleary, whose resignation takes effect June 1. There is room for improvement in the management of the Printing Bureau, and every reason to expect it.	

A curious impression is reported to prevail in Russia, that in the event of that nation being attacked by England, the United States would hasten to declare war upon England. It is an exaggerated form of the strong confidence in American friendship entertained in Russia, and is as absurd as possible.

The New York *Times* of yesterday is authority for a statement that DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will make another attempt to return to Congress by inducing the resignation of one NICHOLAS MULLER, and so giving David a chance to be sent back. The fellow at home. The country had enough of him last session.

The financial dispatches this morning, in summarizing the condition of the stock market at New York, say that “the market lacks outside support.” That euphemism may possibly be interpreted to mean that a certain kind of fools are dying out, and that the sharks have now got to square right down to the awful carnage of natural selection, trusting for ultimate existence to the survival of the sharpest.

There has been an increase of \$5,000,000 in the amount of bonds on deposit with the Comptroller of the Currency to secure the circulation of National Banks since Nov. 1, 1876, the date of the last report—the amount now being \$240,732,000, and the amount of National Banks note thus secured, \$318,364,667. The net increase of this class of circulation for April was \$124,000. There is now in the Treasury the sum of \$47,000,000 in coin,—an increase over last month which is accounted for by the fact that there have been received from the sale of bonds about \$10,000,000 in excess of the amount disbursed for the redemption of called five-twenty.

The map which appears this morning on the first page of this issue furnishes the explanation of Tax Tazewell's delay in placing before its readers a map of the country in which the tremendous struggle between Russia and Turkey is to take place. Tazewell, than print an imperfect batch we have deferred the publication until a clear, accurate, neatly-executed, and in every way artistic map could be produced—a matter that can not be accomplished by hacking a pine-board with a meat-ax, as some of our contemporaries seem to have done. Now that the map has been engrossed with proper care and skill, it speaks for itself. Our readers will do well to preserve this copy of Tax Tazewell for reference hereafter in tracing out the localities named in the war reports.

The new Common Council began its career last evening in a manner which promises well for a continuation of the same careful and consistent regard for the best interests of the taxpayers and the city at large that characterized the proceedings of its predecessor, and that has rendered the latter body one of the most notable and valuable in the history of the municipality. The new Council inaugurated its advent to power by effectually crushing out the attempt of the man Hizzoner to force himself into respectable company. He was refused a seat as Alderman of the Seventh Ward, by the overwhelming vote of 26 to 5. The reading of Mayor Hizzoner's annual message also occupied the attention of the Council. The message, which we print

this morning, is a most interesting presentation of the condition of municipal affairs by the Mayor, who has done so much to bring them to the present excellent basis, and who pledges himself to continue the same capable and satisfactory administration during the two years for which he has been elected. It is gratifying to know that his efforts in behalf of honest and economical government will be heartily supported by the new Council.

One hundred and twenty thousand Russians have crossed the Roumanian border, and are making their way slowly toward the Danube. The invaders are said to be bridging this stream at Ibrail. The river is becoming more and more unsafe for navigation by gunboats, the Russians having planted heavy artillery at points along its banks, and the liberal use of torpedoes is strongly suspected by the Turks. In consequence of these facts most of the Turkish gunboats are working their way toward the Black Sea, where they will most likely be employed in the intended bombardment of certain Russian ports. Brief mention is made in the dispatches of a battle before Kara, where considerable forces, both Russian and Turkish, have recently been concentrated. It is represented to have been a battle of considerable magnitude, but the particulars are wanting.

A proposition for the reduction of the Sheriff's allowance for dieting the prisoners in the County Jail, coming at a time when the Treasury is empty, and many of the various funds for the entire year already exhausted in four months, and the county financial affairs on the verge of a crisis, is voted down by the solid Ring in the Board of Commissioners in order that the Sheriff may continue to realize an annual profit estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, in addition to his salary of \$6,000. Any movement looking to retrenchment ought to be regarded with favor at the present time, if ever, and it would be no great hardship to the Sheriff to relinquish a small proportion of his profits for the benefit of some of the charitable institutions that are in danger of being closed for lack of money to carry them on. The Sheriff's “45” is to “9,” and so the big donation goes on as usual, and an honest effort for retrenchment and economy is once more defeated. The election of five Commissioners on a general ticket next fall would be likely to reverse the figures.

The English Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality by the terms of which, and declares that it intends for a thorough pacification of the South will develop the old Whig and Conservative elements in opposition to the Democratic party, which has all but absorbed the entire native white element in the cotton States. The canvassing and discussion of this interesting hypothesis were obscured for a long time by public matters of more immediate concern, but the final abandonment of Federal intervention by the withdrawal of the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and the quiescent condition of politics all over the country, have again given the subject the importance which it deserves. Newspapers, public men, the Cabinet officers, even the President himself, have all recognized the political significance of the discussion, and it is felt generally that there will be a very decided change in the relation of parties in the Southern States.

It is proper to state in the outset that Tax Tazewell has contemplated the formation of a new National party, the reorganization of the Republican party, not the change of its name to Whig or any other designation than that which it bears. The Republican party enjoys an inheritance of too much glory, and has the prestige of too much success, to abandon its name and history. The change which we have predicted does not involve a disintegration of the Republican party, but a break in the Democratic party; it does not affect the whole country, but only a section of the South where circumstances have consolidated for a time being all the white whites into an unnatural political union, without regard to traditional principles and prejudices, and to accomplish a certain purpose. The problems of reconstruction having been finally worked out into Home-Rule, the only phase of the Southern question that remains in politics is the work of the blacks: “the use of the troops in the South was upheld because Northern people believed that it was right to the colored race, who are too timid to do anything worth protecting themselves.” He adds:

But never was there a greater or more revolting answere mistake. I have been a resident of the Northern Republics who has resided several years. I have heard negroes sing “Angels Ever Bright and Fair,” and exclaimed, “What egotism!” Seven thousand copies of Gen. Pleasonton's “Black Glass” have been sold, and are being sold in every colored newspaper.

The twentieth birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Windsor April 14, with considerable rejoicings. The church bells were rung and salutes of twenty-one guns were fired at intervals during the day.

Miss Clara N. Hammond, a daughter of General-Hammond, is to be married on the 10th inst. in New York to the Marquis Manfredo Lanza di Marcelli Bianchi, whose blue blood, it is said, is of the House of Alba.

On yesterday's issue appeared a letter from a Northern Republican who has resided several years in the South. One paragraph is well worth repeating. He is speaking of the failure of the “bayonet policy” to afford protection to the negroes. “The use of the troops in the South was upheld because Northern people believed that it was right to the colored race, who are too timid to do anything worth protecting themselves.” He adds:

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The London *Times* criticizes severely the Indian policy of Lord Lytton, intimating that he is desirous of doing something to arrest attention and to strike the common mind by creating a stir and to make himself popular. The speech of the Government, and the proposal of the House of Commons to call a committee of inquiry into the conduct of the Indian government, are the best efforts of those mentioned, and Mrs. Segupta next to her. Miss Abbott has never been heard of since her arrival in this country, and her capacity as an actress is not known.

The Philadelphia papers, as well as those of

Russia who cannot be Magyarized or Germanized. If to these should be added the 80,000 Russian and 4,000,000 Turkish Slaves, it will be seen at once that the Slavic element would have control of the East. As to their sympathy with Russia, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Letting the Poles in Western Galicia out of the question, the greater part of the Austrian Slaves openly acknowledge the Czar as the head and patron of their race. Even now they are accustomed to speak of a grand Slavic future in terms involving the breaking up of the Habsburg Empire, and the formation of a Balkan Confederacy under Austrian auspices as the beginning of a more comprehensive movement to extend further north and utilize the resources of the Magyar and German peoples for science, commerce, and political power.

There is also a strong element of political strength to draw upon. As the men most inclined to freedom, with the Republican party of the North, most disposed to wipe out the color-line, most willing to accept the result of the War, and guarantees the full constitutional civil and political rights of the negro, they may count upon the great bulk of the black vote. The former slave-owners who remain in the Southern Democratic party will be able to control the political action of some of their former slaves, as they control largely their employment, but it may be safely reckoned that two-thirds of the blacks will act politically with those men who are in most active sympathy with the Republican party. With this great popular strength—probably numbering 600,000 votes—the Liberals of the South will not be likely to concede all the political honors and emoluments to the Bourbons and Fire-Eaters.

The suggestion in *The Tribune* that “intelligence and property” ought to be given to the negroes makes those of our exchanges which have neither the one nor the other, say, “What do you mean?”

They regard the formation of a Balkan Confederacy under Austrian auspices as the beginning of a more comprehensive movement to extend further north and utilize the resources of the Magyar and German peoples for science, commerce, and political power.

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in certain cases, be elected with reference to their political standing, as was said yesterday. The bill is also objectionable in requiring all the members to agree to the finding, making it possible to defeat the ends of the law by the corruption of a single member of the jury.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

No Quorum in the Illinois Legislature Yesterday Evening.

EXCITEMENT AT LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 30.—The citizens of this city have been in a fever of excitement to-day in consequence of the breaking out afresh of the railroad war on the part of Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad. The railroad had passed over the tracks belonging to the Wabash Railway Company, and down from the Junction, with a coach and caboose-car, passed west of the station on to the road west of town. The engine, with the train, was soon swelled to ninety, but that, however, occupied a position on the road.

The other, after having the track torn up, was run off to the cross-ties, was often stopped, and the road was under the direction of E. L. Stewart, former Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Louisville Railroad, and more recently of the Chicago & Alton.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Light Demand from Board of Trade for Bank Loans.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Generally Easier.

Wheat Unsettled—Other Produce Steady—Provisions Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The principal business of the day in financial circles was done with Board of Trade operators, who were trying to make their settlements. The demand from this quarter was reported on almost all hands to be lighter than had been anticipated. The supply of paper from mercantile sources was not made up from other directions. The business of the banks was not sufficient to meet their expectations or keep employed their surplus of loanable funds.

Rates of discount were 86-10 per cent. in banks to regular customers. On the street, however, nominally the same, but business was inactive.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50-75 cents per \$1,000 premium, and was firm.

The clearings were \$3,200,000.

Stocks.

The following was the record of sales on Saturday on the New York Stock Exchange for railroad bonds:

Albany & R. 1st, 1st bds. 107

Albany & R. 2nd, 2nd bds. 107

B. & L. 1st, 1st bds. 107

B. & L. 2nd, 2nd bds. 107

B. & L. 3rd, 3rd bds. 107

B. & L. 4th, 4th bds. 107

B. & L. 5th, 5th bds. 107

B. & L. 6th, 6th bds. 107

B. & L. 7th, 7th bds. 107

B. & L. 8th, 8th bds. 107

B. & L. 9th, 9th bds. 107

B. & L. 10th, 10th bds. 107

B. & L. 11th, 11th bds. 107

B. & L. 12th, 12th bds. 107

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